No. 15,216.

Streets Would Be Cleared.

would contemplate the closing of the two

setts avenue. It is believed, however, that

this plan would result in closing as few streets as any other that could be devised

for a union station on so large and mag-nticent a scale as it is proposed to make the new station on Massachusetts avenue. Upon leaving the conference Mr. Cassatt

said that he would take the matter under serious consideration. He did not give any

Compensation Proposed.

It is likely that Senator McMillan will

within a very short time introduce in the

Senate a bill, which is to be prepared by

him, amending the railroad bills of the last

Congress in order that their provisions may

be in accordance with the proposed plan to

locate the union station on Massachusetts avenue. This bill will provide some means

for compensating the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company for the valuable public land

which it will give up on the mail. Its trackage on the mail at the present time occupies a space 400 feet wide and 1,600 feet long. It may be that the compensa-

tion for the Pennsylvania railroad will take a money form, but the details of the bill have not been determined.

MUST MAINTAIN VIGILANCE.

Gen. Chaffee Warns His Troops

Against Treacherous Filipinos.

Following the unfortunate disaster to the

9th Infantry at Balangiga, when the troops

were surprised and overcome by supposedly

vision commander, issued a general order

"The division commander," says the or-

der, "calls the attention of all officers and

enlisted men of this command to the loss

of comrades at Balangiga, Samar, Septem-

ber 28 last, due to unwatchfulness and un-

warranted confidence in the professed loy-alty and friendship of the inhabitants of the town where the troops were located.

For these reasons too much reliance should

not be placed on professions of faith and

friendship, as yet unproved. Military vigi-

lance should never be relaxed, and every

precaution must be taken to guard agains a recurrence of the disaster at Balangiga.'

GUARD THE ISTHMUS.

Capt. Perry Will Retain Part of His

Force on Shore.

The Navy Department this morning re

ceived the following cablegram from Cap-

tain Perry of the Iowa, commanding

United States naval forces on the isthmus:

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

"Shall re-embark portion only tomorrow

morning; retain remainder for the present.

This dispatch indicates that Captain Per-

ry, acting under the discretionary author-ity given him by the Secretary of the Navy,

has found it advisable to maintain a guard

of United States marines at Panama and possibly at other points along the railroad

for a short time, in order to insure uninter-

are now four United States naval vessels guarding both ends of the Panama rail-

road, two at Panama and two at Colon,

and that number will not be reduced so

long as there are any prospects of a re-

vival of the insurrection against Colombia

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Announcement by the Speaker is Ex-

pected Earlier Than Usual.

Speaker Henderson is making up the com

mittees of the new Congress as rapidly as

possible. He can predict no time, how-

is the general impression, however, that

the committee assignments this year will

be announced somewhat earlier than usual.

The action of the House in adjourning over

until Friday will give the Speaker more

NO MORE HAND CLAPPING.

Pages Called in the House by Press

ing the Button.

The new electric annunciators, put to

work this morning for the first time, to

summon the House pages to the desks of

members are very objectionable to these

midget functionaries. Annunciators have

been placed in the rear of the House-one

for the republicans and one for the demo-

crats. When a button is pushed by a mem-

ber at his desk a small red disc appears in

the annunciator. The number placed over this disc shows where the page is wanted

The boys' objection to the annunciator is

that it makes no noise in indicating and re-

MORE TIME NEEDED.

The Industrial Commission Wants

Two Months to Complete Its Work.

The reason why the term of service of

the industrial commission should be ex-

tended is set forth in a letter addressed to

the Speaker of the House by Chairman

A bill providing for the extension of the

commission was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Gardner of New Jersey.

Documents Soaked by the Rain.

to the documents temporarily stored in

Statuary Hall. The old roof has been taken

from this section of the Capitol, and the

only protection from the rain is a tempo-

rary scaffolding of rough boards, through

which the water came in streams. The documents were covered with canvas as

rapidly as possible, but not until many of

House District Committee's Room.

The room which has been assigned to the

House committee on the District of Colum-

bia, demands, because of its elegance, an-

other room in which bills, documents, sta-

tionery and papers can be stored, and Rep-

resentative Babcock, who will head that

committee, is making a still hunt for such

a room. The committee's new room is lo-cated on the main floor of the Capitol, in

the section made over from the old library

quarters. It is furnished in mahogany, has

been handsomely frescoed and presents to

good an appearance, according to Mr. Bab-

cock, to be spoiled by unsightly piles or

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Essex has sailed from the Port of

Spain for St. Kitts, the Atlanta from Mon-

tevideo for Buenos Ayres, the Wilmington

from Shiakwan for Chen Kiang, and the Kentucky from Hong Kong for Amoy. The Winslow and the Leyden have ar-rived at Newport and the Lebanon at Cien-

More Guards in the Workhouse.

Representative Otey of Virginia, intro-

duced a resolution in the House today call-

Much damage was done by the rain today

time to devote to this task.

quires constant watching.

Clarke of the commission.

them were soaked.

rupted traffic across the isthmus.

"PANAMA, December 2.

"PERRY."

of that kind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## FOR A UNION STATION

Conference Today Between Senator McMillan and President Cassatt

A NEW BILL TO BE DRAWN

Massachusetts Avenue Site for Station Urged Upon Railroad.

THE SOUTHERN LINES

The location of the new union depot proposed to be built in this city was the subject of an important conference in the room of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia today. Mr. H. A. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was present, accompanied by Mr. Brown, chief engineer of the road, and other officials. Senator McMillan, chairman of the District committee, and Mr. Burnham, chairman of the park commission, which has under consideration the beautifiction of the entire District, were the other chief members of the conference. During the progress and after the exchange of views that was carried on, Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations, and other prominent leaders of the Senate, visited the room and discussed the project with Mr. Cassatt.

Mr. Cassatt, after a general discussion, appeared to view quite favorably the proposition, which has been put into form by friendly Filipinos, General Chaffee, the di-Mr. Burnham, for the location of the union station north of Massachusetts avenue and | designed to guard against future treachery east of North Capitol street. Plans were exhibited showing not only this, but other locations, with their relation to existing street car lines, and other conditions affecting their practical operation, so that a comparison could be made on the merits of the various sites. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Cassatt visited the Massachusetts avenue site and then took a train for Philadelphia.

### A Bill to Be Introduced.

Senator McMillan will draw up a bill which he will shortly introduce in the Senate amending the railroad bills passed by the last Congress, providing for the elimination of grade crossings, and so forth, and the improvement of the terminal stations of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies.

This bill will be drawn in relation to the proposed Massachusetts avenue site. Of course, the introduction of the bill and its promotion will naturally be affected by the attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, because it would hardly be practicable to force such a measure if there should be forcible opposition on the part of that

## President Cassatt's Position.

The conference this morning lasted several hours. Mr. Cassett indicated tire willingness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to co-operate in the reconstruction of its terminal facilities in this city with those who are interested in the beautification of the capital. He expressed his gratification that there was such a strong sentiment being crystalized for beautifying the District of Columbia, and said that as an American citizen he nat-urally felt pride in seeing this work successful, and that so far as would be con-sistent with his duties as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he would endeavor to co-operate in a manner that would bring about the best results, so far as railroad trackage and terminal facilities were concerned.

He expressed his willingness to have the Pennsylvania railroad tracks removed from the Mall, and said that his company had determined that it was desirable from several standpoints to have a union station the site of the proposed station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, north of C street and between North Capitol and 1st streets east. He explained that there were many advantages in the location of the Pennsylvania railroad station on the present site of its depot and that were there intense railroad competition those ad-vantages would be very great indeed. But in view of the manner of railroad organization at the present time, so far as this city was concerned, it would be entirely practical to have the roads join their forces and utilize a single station

## The Southern Lines.

At the present time the tracks of the Southern railroad coming into this city and proceeding to 6th street, and the tracks leading from the depot to the navy yard form an obtuse angle by runing on Maryland and Virginia avenues. The park commission has desired, in view of their plan for the removal of the tracks from the mall, to straighten the course of these tracks, placing them south of Virginia and Maryland avenues. This proposition was laid before Mr. Cassatt and he expressed his entire willingness to see it realized, provided the railroad company could have in its new location in that section of the city equal facilities with those it new enjoys there. After Mr. Cassatt had expressed his desire and willingness also to have a union station on C street between North Capitol and 1st streets east, Mr. Burnham produced several maps which he had prepared showthe location of the depot on that site and also on the proposed site north of Massachusetts avenue.

Congestion at the C Street Site. He showed that with the depot located on the brow of the hill at C street there would be a very considerable congestion of street car lines on that street. There were other disadvantages that he pointed out from an engineering standpoint, and he then produced a map with the site on Mas-

sachusetts avenue indicated in red. This showed a depot with about eight hundred feet frontage on Massachusetts large enough to accommodate thirty tracks. According to this plan the tracks of the Southern railroad would be earried from South Washington through a tunnel underneath Capitol Hill and located between the Library and the Capitol, emerging in the depot at Massachusetts avenue and there rising to the level of the tracks on the masonry viaduct. The plan for a depot on that site showed a semicircular space immediately in front of the lepot, with the several street railway lines of the city approaching the depot from different streets converging at that point. It showed that unlike the location on C street there would be no congestion of the street car line, but the most ample facil-ities would be provided. The trackage of the proposed union depot on Massachusetts avenue would be about double the trackage in both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroad depots in this city at

# Mr. Cassatt Favorably Impressed.

Mr. Cassatt viewed this plan with a good deal of favor, and said that it seemed to have much merit, and the great interest he took in it indicated to those present that he was viewing it favorably.

At the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Cassatt, accompanied by Mr. Brown and Mr. Burnham, visited the site on Massa-chusetts avenue, and looked over the ground very thoroughly. They all con-cluded that a depot there would be extremecluded that a depot there would be extremely accessible to the different sections of the efty which would chiefly patronize the station, and that there was a magnificent op-

portunity at that location for architectural display.

Under the proposed plan the present roadway of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as Supreme Court Decision Discussed it comes into its station at the corner of New Jersey avenue and C street would be by Cabinet. turned into a thoroughfare, which would run directly down to the depot. The plan

streets immediately north of Massachu-SPECIAL MESSAGE PROBABLE

> The Refund of Tariff Dues Not a Serious Matter.

positive and definite indication of what his own action would be in the matter, but he left the impression that he viewed the new project with great favor.

Most of the cabinet session today was consumed in a discussion of the decision of he Supreme Court yesterday in the case involving the right of the government to collect duties on goods coming from the Philippine Islands to the United States. It is stated that the decision is satisfactory to the administration, which now has the power, by legislation of Congress, to impose such tariff duties as it may see fit. It undoubtedly leaves in the hands of Congress the right to make laws regarding customs and all other matters pertaining to the Philippines.

As to what these laws will be or ought to be there is nothing but speculation. It is probable that President Roosevelt will send special message to Congress at some future time, making recommendations. The decision will bring forward the entire subject of a tariff on goods from the islands. The various views as to high or low tariff on goods from the islands will be thrashed over, and a fight in Congress is likely as to the tariff policy of the gov-ernment applying to its new possessions. The question of refunding the duties col-lected in this country on goods from the Philippines was really one of the least im-portant matters before the cabinet in connection with the decision. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that \$1. 000,000 will cover the repayments of cus-toms duties. An important question, how-ever, is whether the duties collected un-War Department on goods going into Manila from this country can be re-funded under the decision. This would probably be a larger sum than the \$1,000,000 already given.

A Most Important Question.

By far the most important question of all considered by the cabinet is whether the decision of the court does not immediately apply the Dingley tariff law to the Philippines, as well as immigration laws, coastwise vessel laws and the various other general laws that were applied to Porto Rico when it became a portion of the United States. To apply the naviga-tion laws to the islands would be to prevent foreign vessels from doing a coast-wise trade in the islands. Attorney General Knox himself is not able at this time to answer the questions, and will give seto answer the questions, and will give serious consideration to them. At the Treasury Department the opinion prevails that the Dingley laws are now in force in the Philippines, revoking the tariff laws put in force by the War Department.

The tariff duties in the islands are collected by War Department officials and complexes but if the Director laws are the complexes.

employes, but if the Dingley laws apply, the collection will have to pass into the hands of the Treasury Department, and a orce of customs collectors and clerks will have to be put on the work. Close attenion is going to be given the matter both at the Department of Justice and at the

treasury. Temporary Laws Badly Needed. It is regarded as important that Congress

should enact temporary laws immediately to clear up the matters in dispute. By doing this Congress would definitely settleall the questions now obscure and uncertain, as the Supreme Court declares that Congress has full power to do as it sees ever, when this work will be completed. It It is therefore suggested that Congress

ought to at once pass a temporary law that will authorize affairs to be conducted in a Rep positive manner. It could temporarily ap-ply the Dingley law to duties collected both in this country and the Philippines and thereby remove an uncertainty, or it could enact the War Department tariff into law for the present. Unless something of this kind is done it is predicted that there will be much confusion. Until Congress does something any amount of goods could come to this country from the Philippines and the treasury could not collect a penny in duty.

Likely to Go Over Until After the

Holidays, The Supreme Court decision relative to the Philippines has brought to the attention of leaders in Congress the need of legislation for the archipelago, somewhat on the lines of that enacted for Porto Rico, and particularly dealing with revenue questions and imports from the Philippines. Such legislation will originate in the Hous of Representatives, and it appears to be conceded that the ways and means commitee will get up the insular revenue bill, the insular committee dealing only with ques ions outside of those involving revenue. Mr. Payne of New York, former chair man of the ways and means committee, who undoubtedly will continue in that po-sition, said today that there had not yet been time to consider the court's decision with reference to the needs of legislation It was quite apparent, he said, that Con gress was now called upon to frame some legislation to meet the conditions laid down by the court and the ways means committee undoubtedly would take up the matter at an early day. But as yet there had been no thought of the terms of the bill and no consultation with

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, another veteral of the ways and means committee, said after coming from the Speaker's room, that ne thought there would be no hurry in framing a Philippine revenue bill, and that the whole subject probably would go over until after the holidays. In some quarter there was talk today that the Speaker would announce the membership of the ways and means committee very soon, pos-sibly this week, owing to the Philippine decision, but there was no authoritative statement as to this.

In any event the House leaders doubtless will prepare the general framework of Philippine bill before or during the holl The committee on the Philippines, of which Senator Lodge is chairman, will deal with the subject in the Senate.

PENSION FOR MRS. McKINLEY.

Bills to Be Presented in Both Houses

Friday. On Friday bills will be introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate giving Mrs. McKinley, the widow of the martyred President, a pension of \$5,000 annually. In the Senate the bill will be presented by Senator Hanna, while Mr. Tayler of Ohio will introduce the measure in the House.

A Virginia Postmaster. A. C. Courtney has been appointed postmaster for the town of Millers Tavern, Essex county, Va., vice A. H. Richter, re-

Russian Harvest Under the Average According to a statement published by the Russian minister of finance, a copy of which has been transmitted to the State ing on the District Commissioners to inform Department, Russia's harvest this year is,

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Kentucky Collector of Internal Revenue to Be Nominated-Cleared

of Charges.

At 11 o'clock this morning the committee appointed yesterday by Congress to wait upon the President called at the White House and were with the President a few minutes. They imparted the time-honored information that Congress was in session and was ready to receive any communica-ACTION AFTER HOLIDAYS tion he might have to make. The President answered that he would communicate with Congress. Half an hour later Assistant Secretary Pruden, accompanied by Warren Young, left the White House for the Capitol with copies of the message to deliver to both the branches of the legislative body. The message went in this year for the first time in print. The two copies for the two houses are printed on paper of the same size as that which was used heretofore for the written copies, though the paper is a heavy white, instead of the blue tint which has been in well-back paper. paper is a heavy white, instead of the blue tint which has been in use. Each copy is richly bound in brown morocco, with stiff covers, with simple gold border and lettering, the words on the front being "Message of the President of the United States, 1901." The printed copies are signed by the President in ink.

Lieberth Will Be Nominated.

dent in ink.

George W. Lieberth, who was several weeks ago appointed collector of internal revenue of one of the Kentucky districts to succeed D. N. Comingere, will be nominated by the President, thus terminating the fight that had been begun on him from the minute he had been appointed. Owing to charges against Lieberth he was not ailowed by the President to take charge of his office after he had filed his bond and it had been accepted. The decision of the President was reached this morning after a conference with Senator Deboe, Representative Boreing and R. P. Ernst of Coving and R. P. ington. Ex-Representative Berry was also in the party. Senator Deboe declared that the fight on Lieberth was wholly at the instigation of Mr. Comingore, and he thereupon laid before the President a letter Mr. omingore wrote some time ago heartily indorsing Mr. Lieberth. This was before the latter had become a candidate for the collectorship. The President said that this satisfied him as to Mr. Lieberth, and he directed that the nomination of the latter be sent to the Senate without delay. The Kentuckians asked that Dr. W. God-frey Hunter be retained as minister to Guatemala, and the President indicated that he knew no reason to the contrary.

South Dakota Offices. Senators Gamble and Kittridge, Representatives Burke and Martin and a number of prominent republicans of South Dakota saw the President this morning to recommend that the recess appointments made for that state should stand and the appointees nominated for the full terms. The list includes E. G. Kennedy, United States marshal; J. D. Elliott, United States attorney; H. Ellerman, collector, and Mr. Person, auditor for the Interior Department. Other appointees during the recess are also to be nominated to the Senate.

Democratic Recommendations. The fact that a good many democrats have seen fit to make recommendations at the White House as to retentions or appointments of republicans has been criticised by other members of that party. Senator Martin of Virginia called on the President today to introduce a republican friend, who wants to be postmaster at an office in Roanoke county, Va. This was Judge Griffin. "Mr. President," said Senator Martin, "I merely called to introduce my old not ask for anything for him. In fact, I do not think it is in good taste for democrats to try to advise a republican administra-tion about appointments or anything else." Senator Martin did not remain to listen to the talk Judge Griffin had with the Presi-

Representative Sulzer of New York called on the President. He and the President are old friends, and Mr. Sulzer has always admired the President. Booker Washington had a conference

with the President this morning. NO PUBLIC HEARINGS.

Arguments for Army Posts Must Be

Presented in Writing.

Secretary Root today instructed the army post board, which is holding daily sessions at the headquarters of the army, War Department, to grant no public hearings. This ruling of the Secretary is the result of numerous applications from persons in different parts of the country to appear in person before the board and set out reasons why this post should be retained, that one abandoned and another established at a desired point. It is telt that hearings of this sort would retard the progress of the work before the board and be a handicap additional to that already imposed by the great mass of correspondence which comes in from all quarters.

The board adjourned at the usual hour today, and will convene at 9 o'clock tomor-row morning. It is stated that the board has its work well in hand now and is dis-posing of its task with rapidity. However, no definite estimate of the date of completion can be had.

## EVIDENCE IN CARTER CASE.

Bank Examiner Johnson in Cincinnati Looking It Up. CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 3 .- For ome time Edgar I. Johnson, one of the federal bank examiners, has been in Cincinnati on a mission that was kept secret. Today it is announced that Johnson has secured valuable new evidence for the government in the next trial of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, formerly with the United States

engineer corps at Savannah. Further than that Carter is alleged to have had connections with some of the financial institutions in Cincinnati during his operations at Savanneb nothing can be learned, and it is not likely that will be known until Carter has another trial.

Death of Senior Counsel Sullivan. A dispatch was received at the State Department from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas, announcing the sudden death of Patrick Sulliman, the resident agent and attorney of the Warner-Quinlan asphalt syndicate. Mr. Sullivan has been in Venezuela for about sine months past as senior counsel before the Venezuelan court for the Buffale syndicate in the con-test for the possession of the as halt lakes.

The Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims began a new term yesterday, and handed down about two hundred decisions, many of which had been worked up by the judges during vacation. This brings the work of the court up to date, and leaves practically nothing which has been submitted undecided.

J. M. Bayard Killed by Train. BURLESON, Tex., December 3.-J. M. Bayard of this place was killed by a train in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Bayard was one of the weathlest and most disin general, under 'he average. It is par-ticularly poor, it is stated, in the east and southeast of the country, and good only in the southwest provinces.

Was one the weakings and the country. He was a native of New York and was a cousin of the late Thomas F. Bayard, former Secre-tary of State.

## PHILIPPINE TARIFF AT THE WHITE HOUSE AN ABLE PAPER

Comment on the First Message of President Roosevelt.

BRIEF DIGEST OF THE DOCUMENT

Men of Both Parties Praise Its Construction.

SOME EXPRESSIONS

The President's message is unique among such state papers in that it devotes a minimum of space to the foreign relations of the government, mentioning only the Chinese situation at length, and that at the close of the paper. The custom heretofore has been for the message to be mainly devoted to foreign relations, those matters occupying the first portions. Naturally the message treats primarily of the assassination of Mr. McKinley, and this leads directly to a discussion of anarchy and the best methods of governmental cure. In logical sequence comes a discussion of the prosperous condition of the country in emphasis of the declaration that the anarchists have no ground for operating here. Then follows a discussion of the trusts, with the recommendation that Congress enact laws giving the federal government supervision over all corporations doing an interstate business. The President next recommends the organization of a new abinet office, to conserve the interests of the commerce and industries of the country, and in this connection urges the immediate to prevent the influx of cheap labor from the far east. After a few words on the state of American labor, in which the President reveals his sympathy with intelligent organization, he urges a remodeling of the immigration laws to further protect the home worker and to elevate the standard

Reciprocity is Urged.

Passing to the consideration of the tariff the President declares that reciprocity is essential to the furthering of the American export trade. He says that "reciprocity is the handmaiden of protection" and specifically calls the attention of the Senate to the treaties laid before it by President Mc-Kinley. He next recommends some meas-ure for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine as a further essential in the substantial growth of the export trade. He bespeaks the maintenance of the gold standard and suggests that changes be made in the currency and banking laws still further to guard against the deranging influences of crises and panics. He warns against too radical a reduction of the revenues and urges economy in expenditures. enues and urges economy in expenditures. The interstate commerce act should be amended, he says, to give the commission more power to insure justice to both ship-

pers and railways.

One of the most striking features of the message is the President's urgent recom mendation that steps be taken at once to-ward the further preservation of the forests of the country and that the govern-ment undertake the establishment of irrigation systems on a large scale to open up the arid lands of the west to settlement. He speaks encouragingly of affairs in the insular possessions, and as to Cuba declares that "we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material wellbeing. As to the Philippines he holds that our work there is being well done, toward the end of giving the Filifriend, who wants to talk with you. I do pinos not only good government in the not ask for anything for him. In fact, I do present, but toward educating them in the ways of future self-government. The President recommends that laws be passed for the development of the resources of the islands through the grant of franchises.

An Isthmian Canal.

Mr. Roosevelt declares in positive terms in favor of the immediate construction of the isthmian canal, and points to the newly negotiated Hay-Pauncefote treaty as opening the way to this consummation of the long-deferred American plans. He urges the construction of a Pacific cable. He reiterates the Monroe doctrine as the govern ing principle in all American dealings with the European powers in western affairs, and proceeds to urge the upbuilding of the navy as one of the surest steps toward the preservation of the peace. He bespeaks the construction of additional battle ships and the maintenance afloat of large squadrons comprising all classes of vessels to give the personnel of the navy the fullest possible drill in the actual handling of war engines. On the same line are his remarks concerning the army, for which he asks facilities for frequent drills on a large scale to perfect the discipline and to prevent dry-rot in the various departments. He asks for a closer co-operation between the army and the militia.

The concluding points of the message are of less consequence, but all are treated in the same spirit of urgent recommendation Indian be regarded as an individual rather than as a member of a tribe. He naturally expresses his desire to extend the merit system in the government service in all practicable directions and expresses the hope of a change in the laws regarding the consular service to insure the employment of the ablest public servants for this increasingly important work.

A word of praise for the St. Louis, Charleston and Buffalo expositions, for the Smithsonian Institution and for the Library of Congress is followed by a recommendation that a permanent census bureau be established. The President points to the success of the rural free delivery and in this connection asks for additional laws to correct the second-class mail matter Situation in China.

In conclusion the Presndent reviews the

situation in China and declares for the continuance of our policy of demanding equal treatment in China with all other nations to ensure our natural trade advantages in that field. A reference to the Pan-American conference and a reference to certain claims affecting the relations of this government and Mexico is followed by a statement as to and Mexico is followed by a statement as to foreign expressions of sympathy for the national loss, apropos of the death of Queen Victoria and the German empress dowager, which affords opportunity for an expression of the President's intention that "our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will."

Comments on the Document. The expressions as to the message are generally commendatory. Some follow:

Representative Hitt of Illinois, chairman of foreign affairs committee, said: "It is the message of a statesman. It contains more than mere words. It breathes an original force, both striking and delightful. A part to which I particularly refer is to one or trusts and combinations. It is full of mean-Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania—
"It is a strong message. Nowhere have I ever seen so forcible a discussion of anarchy. It positively delighted me."

Representative Moody of Massachusetts—
"President Roosevelt's message is the beginning of a ne epoch. It contains many utterances in which I concur, but what I observed particularly is the importance it attaches to social topics, hitherto disre-garded by Presidents—topics which, in my

especially pleased with his attitude toward the trusts and with his recommendation for the exclusion of Chinese coolie labor from this country. All the way through, how-ever, the message is in every way com-mendable."

"It is very strong and exceedingly American. I like his stand on the Chinese ex clusion question and for increased restric tion of immigration. These features especially attracted my attention, but I think that the message as a whole was a strong

Representative Allen of Maine; "The message will please New England first rate. His position on the tariff and reciprocity will be entirely satisfactory to our people. I also think that his remarks on immigra-tion and Chinese exclusion represent the feeling of the people of this country.

Restricting Immigration.

Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey: "Two features of the message attracted my attention most particularly. I liked what he said about restricting immlgration. That is an important question and he is right. His method of dealing with the trusts, I think, will be approved on all sides.'

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin:
"His ideas were more cogently and forcibly
put than any message I have ever read. It
is a great state paper."
Representative Bartholdt of Missouri: "I
think it is one of the greatest documents I

think it is one of the greatest documents l have ever read. It is different from the usual presidential message in its philos-ophy. I was pleased with the tender re-gard he manifests for the interests of the wage-earner and the small dealer." Representative Sulzer (dem.) of New York: "It is one of the strongest state papers ever presented, and is characteristic of its author."

Representative Landis, Indiana: "The message reads like the utterances of a vig-orous American in the prime of manhood and in thorough touch with the spirit of the Representative Tayler of Ohio said: "It

is strong, lucid and sound; full of courage, as of course it would be and, for a message, remarkably interesting."

Mr. Newlands of Nevada said: "I regard it as a very strong message, covering all vital questions of the day interestingly and

Representative Hill of Connecticut said: "So far as I have read I am very greatly pleased, and particularly with his treat-ment of the tariff and Philippine ques-

An Able Document. General Grosvenor of Ohio said: "The nessage is a very able and well-written locument. Some of its paragraphs remind one of the plain, easy and interesting language of Andrew Jackson. Its rhetoric is of a very high order. On the whole the

message will commend itself to the approval of the people.

"The fearless discussion of the trust question is superb, and will call the attention of the people to the absurdity of the current clap-trap upon this subject.

"The President's eulogy of his predecesting the president's entry them excelled. sor is beautiful, and has not been excelled by any one of the host of speakers and writers who have occupied this field. "What he says of anarchy is what is

what he says of anatomy is what is more crudely in all minds.
"Without going more into detail, I am delighted with the whole message. It is not necessary to say that I agree with the President in gross and detail in all he

Lofty Americanism.

Representative Foss, chairman of the House committee on naval affairs, said: "It pitched the keynote of Americanism. I was particularly pleased with his recommendations with regard to the navy. He has advocated no cessation in building it up, and has placed himself strongly on record in favor of several additional battle ships and cruisers to be authorized at this session of Congress. His recommendations in this respect seem to fighting navy and not a navy merely for dress parade. In this respect I am heartily in sympathy with him. I was also pleased at what he said in regard to strengthening the personnel of the pavy. With the in-crease of ships must also come an increase n the number and efficiency of the men who man them.'

Representative Meyer of Louisiana: "It is vigorous document. I am especially pleased with that portion referring to the

Spirited and Conservative Message. Senator McComas of Maryland, when asked to give his views in regard to the message, to the reading of which in the

Senate today he was an attentive listener, said: "The message is exceedingly well written. It is a spirited document, and much of the catalogue of transactions with for-

eign states was omitted. Indeed, the only references of this nature are to the treaty with Great Britain in relation to the isthmian canal, and a reference to our good work in China, which could scarcely be

"The statement of the life and death of President McKinley and the lessons drawn from the assassination will meet the approval of all our people. The specific recom. nendations are conservative and necessary measures to repress this hideous crime. The reference to the tariff and reciorocity will be much read.
"The President's statement of the reci-

procity we desire and the limitations unler our tariff system, is a precise stateent of what I understand Presider Kinley's views to have been, and I be ieve it is the opinion of the republican majority of Congress. I hope we will heed the President's admonition, that with a large surplus we avoid reckless expenditure commerce and trust legislation is conservative. I think Congress would desire to do, if it feels convinced it has the power to do, which is here recommended. "The President would now probably add

another recommendation relating to the Philippines suggested by the decision of the Supreme Court of yesterday "I think that never has our policy for the upbuilding of the navy and the betterment of our small army been so well stated as in this message. I believe that Congress—both sides—will generally approve the President's recommendations, and that the business interests of the country will receive them with satisfaction, and that many of these recommendations will be adopted at this busy session.'

CAPT. TILLEY ACQUITTED. Press Dispatch Announcing the Fact Accepted as Reliable.

A press dispatch from Auckland, N. Z. says that the United States naval court at

Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, naval governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. Although no official report to that effect has reached the Navy Department the press report is accepted as entirely reliable. The many friends of Captain Tilley in this city are highly gratified over the report of his exoneration

Missionaries preferred the charges against Captain Tilley, alleging that he drank to excess. According to good authority the investigation, instituted by the naval officials was the most expensive trial ever known in the history of the army or navy. One great item of expense was dispatching the trial board to Tutuila on two men-of-war, and it is estimated that the total cost f the trial aggregates \$50,000.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS

Anarchy, Polygamy and Labor the Three Topics Employed. Anarchy, polygamy and labor matters are the three topics on which most of the petitions which have been addressed to the Fifty-seventh Congress are written. Petiopinion, are destined to be the live questions of the century."

Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania: referred to the various committees having i'll is an admirable state paper. I was jurisdiction of their subject matter.

## HEARD THE MESSAGE

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Representative Butler of Pennsylvania: Congress Attentive to the Words of the President.

UNUSUAL INTEREST MANIFESTED

Resolution Adopted Regarding President McKinley's Death.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

In anticipation of the receipt of the first message of President Roosevelt, members of the Senate today assembled early in the Senate chamber and in the cloak rooms adjoining. Many of the senators, particularly the close personal and political friends of the President, already were familiar with the principal features of the message, but the reading of the first important state paper of the President was marked by unu-

Despite the cold and penetrating rain which fell throughout the morning the galleries of the Senate were well filled with interested spectators, many of them having a special interest in the message.

sual interest.

When the journal of yesterday's proceedings had been read a communication was received from the House informing the Senate that that body had been organized and was ready to proceed with public business.
Senators Hale and Morgan reported that
they had waited upon the President in conjunction with a like committee of the
House to inform him that Congress was
prepared to receive any communication he
might have to make. The President had
said he would communicate with Congress
at once in writing

said he would communicate with Congress at once in writing.

Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, was then recognized and presented the message of the President, the reading of which was begun at once by Henry M. Rose, chief cierk.

Close attention was given to the reading of the message by all senators. Printed copies of the document were distributed among them, the majority of whom followed the reading from their copies.

The reading of the message consumed two The reading of the message consumed two hours and fifteen minutes, and when it had been completed Mr. Foraker was recog-

nized to offer the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration: "That a committee of eleven senators be appointed on the part of the Senate to join such committee as shall be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sen-sibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that deplorable

event be referred to such committee."

The resolution was adopted and then as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Foraker, at 2:28 adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was a very good attendance in the galleries of the House of Representatives today to listen to the reading of the first message of President Roosevelt. The members gathered early, chatting and discussing prospective legislation. The main topic was the personality of the new President. indicate that he is strongly in favor of a Keen interest was manifested in what he

would have to say in his message. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Henderson called the House to order. After the journal had been read and approved Mr. Cooper (Tex.) and Mr. Wood (Cal.), who were not present yesterday, appeared at the bar and were sworn in. On motion of Mr. Payne, the floor leader

of the majority, it was agreed that when the House adjourn today it be to meet Fri-The Speaker announced the appointment of the committee on rules as follows: Mr.

Henderson (Iowa), Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) and Mr. Underwood (Ala.). The only change in the committee was the substitution of Mr. Underwood for Mr.

Bailey (Texas), who is now a member of

the Senate Mr. Bingham (Pa.), at the head of the committee appointed to walt upon the Pres-ident, reported that the committee, accompanied by a like committee of the Senate, had performed its duty, and that the President had received their message with pleasure and had said he would at once communicate with the two houses in writ-ing. Two minutes later Major Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, appeared at the main entrance and announced a message from the President. The message was taken to the Speaker's desk, where

Speaker Henderson broke the seal. "A message from the President of the United States," he said, as he handed the document to the reading clerk and directed him to read it. Ordinarily presidential messages at the opening of a Congress are listened to in perfunctory fashion, but to-day throughout the reading the keenest interest was manifested. Hardly a member left his seat until the reading was con-

cluded.

There was a slight murmur of applause when, in concluding the recommendation for legislation to put down anarchy, the clerk read. "No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of Congress."

for the wisest thought of Congress.

The murmurs when this sentence was read was followed by a burst of applause when the clerk read: "The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame." Probably no other portion of the message attracted so much attentions to the statement of the sentence of

tion as that relating to trusts.

No demonstration was evoked by the reading of this portion of the message, but the recommendation for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law drew applause from both sides of the House.

The reading of the message was concluded in the House at 2.35. Mr. Grosvenor then offered the following resolution, which was adopted without division: "Resolved, That a committee of one mem-ber from each state represented in this

ber from each state represented in this House be appointed on the part of the House to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the ley, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee." In pursuance of the terms of the resolu-tion the Speaker appointed a committee

consisting of one member from each state and territory. The House then, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

Departure of 27th Infantry. The 27th Regiment of Infantry will go to

the Philippines in three detachments. The first will leave New York on the 5th instant on the transport Crook; the second will leave the same port on the 15th instant on the transport Buford, and the third detachment will leave San Francisco on the 18th instant on the transport Sheridan. On 16th instant on the transport Sheridan. On the arrival of this regiment at Manlia the 17th Regiment of Infantry, which has had the longest continuous service in the Phil-lppines, will return to the United States.

Naval Vessels Put in Commission The Cincinnati and the Rainbow were put in commission at the New York navy yard yesterday.